TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

THE TURKISH PROBLEM.

Growing Hopes of Peace from the Conference.

MACMAHON'S DILEMMA.

Republican Majority in the Chamber Immovable.

TROUBLES IN SPAIN.

A Rumored Ministerial Crisis in Hungary.

BRITAIN'S GRAIN TRADE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 12, 1976. According as the time for the meeting of the Conference draws near the hope that it may be able to bring about a lasting peace seems to grow stronger here, but whether there is any real ground for hope cannot be ascertained for some days.

A correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs the blowing:-"I learn from undoubted authority that the Conference will certainly result in peace, a mode of satisfying all just demands and providing sufficient

A despatch from Vienna says:-"Intelligence has been received from Belgrade that M. Marinovitch has undertaken the task of forming a new Cabinet." The majority of the special despatches to-day are very hopeful in tone with regard to the Conference. A ienna despatch reports a greatly improved feeling on the part of Turkey. A special from St. Petersburg says great hopes of a peaceful solution are entertained

TURKISH TROOPS ON THE DANUBE. The Post publishes in official form a statement which, ter pointing out the necessity for concentration of the Turkish troops on the Danube as police, concludes as follows:—"The insurance of orderly conduct is of paramount importance, for if present quiet is secured the pretext trust, not without some confidence, that before the end of the year arrangements may be arrived at satisfacthe Sultan's subjects while obviating any interference with the integrity of Turkey."

The Cabinet crisis is still a source of anxiety in France, and all efforts to effect a compromise have hitherto failed. The groups of the Left seem determined to push their claim to have a ministry fully in shal President is unable to overcome his repugnance to a ministry composed entirely of pronounced "epublicans. A Paris despatch says:—"The interview between M. Dufaure, President of the Ministerial Council, and Jules Simon, which was held on Sunday last, and at which M. Simon was offered the portiolio of the Interior, has proved abortive." Journal des Débats says:- "M. Dufaure has now abaned further efforts to reorganize the Cabinet and insists upon resigning definitively.'

A despatch from Versailles says the presidents of the various groups of the Left have urged the Presi-dents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to en-deavor to induce President MacMahou to hasten the solution of the crisis in accordance with the views of the majority. The deputies of the Lett have resolved not to vote the hudget until a republican cabinet is formed.

A later Paris despatch says that the Left, who have syldently been driven further than they intended, have entered upon a purely revolutionary path. They instad delegates who are instru by anticipation the support of the majority to any cabinet which is not in complete conformity with the settled programme of the Left. The Left also insist upon selecting the Ministers of War, Interior and Jus-

In this connection it is noticeable that President MacMahon at Saturday's Cabinet council said:-"I will never consent to part with the War Minister. will not give up the army and its organization, which are the very security of the country, to the hazards of politics, which might at any moment overturn what has just been done and compromise the country's recovery forever.

The plan for reorganizing the Ministry by admitting M. Simon broke down because he delared himself unable to command the majority in the Chamber unless the portfolios of War and Justice also passed to fresh and leave the Presidency of the Cabinet to M. Simon which was more than President MacMahon wished. Thereupon M. Dulaure wrote a letter definatively deto form a Cabinet. In view of the deadlock and menacing attitude of the Left it is possible that the President will take a cabinet of so-called social defence, which would engage in a conflict with the Chamber of Deputies, relying on the majority in the Senate. In the Chamber yesterday evening M. Bourdon charged the Left with striving to overturn MacMahon and the Senate. THE SPANISH TROUBLES.

The Spanish government seems determined to crush out the spirit of the Basques, and the latter are evidently not in a mood to submit tamely. A despatch from San Sebastian says that General Quesada has ordered the Basque provinces to pay 18,500,000 reals for the maintenance of the army of occupation. The deputations refuse, alleging the inability of the people to raise the amount. Great excitement prevails.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DIFFICULTY. not yet settled, and the prediction that it would tually bring about a ministerial crisis seems to have been well founded. A despatch from Pesth says that there is reason to believe that the resignation of the Hungarian Ministry is imminent

The Oxford University Rowing Club has declined the challenges of the Yale and Cornell clubs to a fourcared race on the Thames next August.

THE GERMAN BANK. A Berlin despatch says the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of 1,212,000 marks.

It is reported that there is to be a fresh exodus from Russia of Mennonites, 50,000 of whom desire to settle either in Brazil or the United States. Six delegates have gone to inspect lands offered them by the Bra-

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE The Mark Lane Expr. 25, in its weekly review of the feared, damaged the young cereal crops; on the high-lands, however, appearances continue promising. In Scotland, agricultural operations have been much re-tarded by rainy weather. Probably a larger acresge dom this year, owing to the favorable seed time. Dampness has much interfered with threshings and much of homogrown is again offered in poor condition, but English wheat, both in London and country markets, has advanced nearly two shitlings per quarter; foreign has also met with large inquiry at the same improvement. The fact that supplies are really short is fercing itself upon the minds of buyers,

who have been deceived, because there are 2,000,000 quarters on passage, not thinking it will not all come for five or six months. Activity in trade as been considerably due to the marked falling off to imports of American wheat, arrivals being less than 3,000 quarters, and the stoppage of St. Petersburg sup-plies, and it was on those descriptions the demand chiefly fell. It appears likely that increased activity and even excitement may be felt in trade before the year closes. An increased demand for Russian sorts will probably speedily follow the present demand for red American, because no further shipments can take place from St. Petersburg, and a marked diminution in shipments from Odessa is expected. Maize has ad-vanced sixpence to ninepence and there is a probability mand, diminished shipments and higher prices in America.

THE STEAMER BRISTOL.

A BOUGH VOYAGE-A NARROW ESCAPE FROM FOUNDERING-CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE DONE-THE STRAMER GORS INTO NEW LONDON FOR

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NEWFORT, R. I., Dec. 11, 1876.
The steamer Bristol, of the Fall River line, which arrived here last night from New York, had an unusually rough time of it coming through the sound. When off New Haven, at eleven o'clock, the rudder chain parted directly over the boilers. It was repaired It was broken the steering apparatus at the stern of boat was resorted to, but the ropes there soon broke. sea was unusually rough. The steamer drifted along, the officers and crew managing as well as they could to the officers and crew managing as well as they could to keep her righted, and to do this they were obliged to back the engine repeatedly. For some time she lay in the trough of the sea and drifted about at the mercy of the wind and waves for nine hours. One of her paddle boxes was smashed in, and one of the lifeboats broke loose from her dayits and stove in the skylight. Considerable joiner work started, and one of the cabin doors was blown off, and mattresses were piled up to fill the gap. The carpets were slightly damaged by water. Several New York pilots on board state that it was the roughest night they ever experienced, and that if the boat had not been built in a very substantial manner she would have foundered. The rudder and chains were repaired when the vessel put into New London. The colored waters as well as the passengers were thoroughly informed and the former lost no time in availing themselves of life-preservers.

THE EXPRESS CAR FIRE.

BUFFALO, Dec. 11, 1876. The estimates of loss by the burning of express cars on Saturday night are merely suppositions. W. B. Peck, manager of the American Express Company here, states that the way bills of the contents of the here, states that the way bills of the contents of the through Chicago safe were destroyed with the safe, and the value of its contents is unknown here. The Buffalo safe and its contents, which were partially destroyed, was sent to experts in New York to-night, who will ascertain if possible the amount of loss. The Buffalo safe contained Buffalo packages and express matter from Western points.

The remains of messenger Woodworth were enclosed in a handsome casket and forwarded by express to Utles to-night.

THE STORM.

DISASTERS IN THE CHESAPEAKE. BALTIMORE, Dec. 11, 1876.
Reports continue to be received of disasters to its tributaries, together with the loss of crews, but few particulars are given. There has been much suffering

number of vessels disabled or of men frozen or lost is unknown.

The schooner Plan, Captain Williams, sprung aleak in Chester River during the cale on naturday. The captain and crew, which consisted of four colored men, took to the boat, which was capsized, and the four negroes drowned.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL CLOSED.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11, 1876. The Cumberland Alleganian of to-day states that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, from Cumberland to Georgetown, D. C., is completely locked up with icc. Between seventy-five and one hundred boats laden with coal for tidewater are frozen up, besides a large number of empty boats on their return to Cumberland.

LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 11, 1876. The storm Saturday night was severely feit at Yar-mouth. The brig Vista sailed from that port Saturday. In the evening a beavy sea washed everboard two sailors and Captain Jacob Durkec, the latter being

Jacob Slevens and his two sons, Henry and Alexan-der, left Lunenburg on the 4th inst, in a boat, for Chester. It is supposed they were drewned, as the ar-ticles they had in the boat have been found along the

A BRIDGE BLOWN DOWN

Boston, Dec. 11, 1876.
The Connecticut River Bridge, at Sunderland, we blown down and ruined by Saturday night's gale.

WALKING ON THE HUDSON.

People are crossing the Hudson River on the ice a Coxsackie. At Catskill the river is frezen over, but the ferryboat has a track. The Rhinebeck ferry is running regularly.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12-1 A. M.
Probabilities

For New England, snow will prevail, with increasing northeast winds, veering to southerly and southwest-erly, slowly rising temperature and falling barometer. the Middle States, threatening weather, with light snow or rain, a slight rise in temperature and falling barometer, probably followed during the aftertoon or evening in the southern portion by clearing weather, winds shifting to westerly and rising ba

reather, southwest to northwest winds and slight changes in temperature and barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or fal weather, with temperature above freezing, southerly to westerly winds and slowly rising barometer. For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri val-

leys, southwest to northwest winds, clear or fair reather, with no decided change in temperature, and stationary or slowly rising barometer.

For the lake region, areas of snow, southerly to vesterly winds, a slight rise in temperature and failing

barometer east of Michigan followed by rising baron the Ohio rise slightly above Louisville.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, M. 29 16 3:30 P. M. 39 22 M. 29 18 6 P. M. 35 20 M. 33 22 9 P. M. 38 20 M. 33 22 12 P. M. 37 21

COTTON CROP REPORT.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 11, 1876. The crop report for November, 1576, is as follows:-

The crop report for November, 1576, is as follows:—GEORGIA.

The character of the weather from the 1st of October list has been generally dry and exceedingly lavorable for the gathering of the cotton crop; even more so than last year. There was no killing frost until about the 16th of October in the opper, and from the let to the 10th of November in the lower counties. Very little damage was done In most sections the crop is nearly all gathered while in a few districts picking will be continued until December 15. The comparative estimates as to the yield are somewhat conflicting, but general opinion favors fitteen to twenty per cent in excess of last year. From various causes the crop has been rapidly marketed, and in grade and preparation exceeds that of last year.

of last year.

The weather has been much more favorable than last year for gatherins the crop. A killing frost occurred from the 10th to the 20th of November, but no damage was done, as the crop was tuily matured. Picking will be completely over by the 15th of December. The estimates of the yield vary from filteen to twenty per cent in excess of last year? The crop is also said to be better cultivated than it was last year, and in preparation and grade much improved.

Mempins, Tenn., Dec. 11, 1876.

The crop report of the Memphis Cotton Exchange for November shows that sixty-two per cent of the crop in this district was marketed December 1, against forty-three per cent at the same time last year. The decrease in the total yield is twenty-six per cent.

WASHINGTON.

The Political Situation at the National Capital.

MORE MODERATE COUNSELS PREVAILING.

Joint Democratic Caucus Committee in Session.

GRANT'S PARTISAN ATTITUDE CONDEMNED.

All Legal Means To Be Used to Prevent Haves' Illegal Inauguration.

Senator Randolph's Account of His Interview with the President.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1876.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION—A BETTER FEELING MANIFESTED ON BOTH SIDES-MEETING OF THE JOINT DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS COMMITTEE-CONSERVATIVE POSITION OF THE SOUTHERN-ERS-PRESIDENT GRANT'S EXPRESSION NOT

There is a better spirit in both parties to-day. The epublicans who spoke in the Senate hold a more conchatory tone; the democratic Sepators were mainly stlent. In the House the call of the States went on and there was an early adjournment, whereupon the demless wild talk by a few excited members, but with no results, except an evidently increasing opinion that it committees sent to the disputed States and to abide by their reports. The importance of these committees, putes, is more and more felt by both sides. This vening the joint caucus committee of democratic Senators and Representatives met to consider the policy of the party in the two houses. There was full and free discussion, but the spirit which prevailed was conservatve and sound. There is good reason for say ing that the wisest and best men on the democratiide have the control of their party here in their hands, and that the advice likely to prevail is to demand justice, to expose all attempts at injustice. if such shall be made, but to frown down all wild plans, if any such should arise, and all tendency toward awless and irregular proceedings.

There is not the least doubt that every republican otion, looking toward an honest and fair settlement of the matter in dispute, will be promptly met by the cratic side. The Southern members and Se are using all their influence with their party to insure patient waiting for the return of the Southern comattees and to prevent violent or irregular proceed ings under any circumstances. They do not want war ander any circumstances, and declare openly to excitable Northern men that in any appeal to arms they must be "counted out."

"You might very easily get up a fight, but who is going to fight? Not the respectable people, and what would be the inevitable result of a civil war except a Dietator? You cannot better even the worst that the republicans could now do by fighting, but only make

It must be added that if the President's wish was to increase the evil passions of the day ho certainly succeeded by the partisan expressions in the interview which appears in this morning's papers. His frank announcement that he "represents" the republican party caused a feeling of disgust on the repr s de. There are men on that side who mean to use nim, but even they do not like him to speak out so

SENATOR RANDOLPH'S ACCOUNT OF HIS INTER VIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT-WADE HAMP-TON'S IMPERTINENCE EXPLAINED-THE AU-THORITY OF THE SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH CAROLINA DISREGARDED.

Senator Randolph, of New Jersey, in answer to some stions about his interview with the President several days ago, gives the following particulars. It will own conversation, which Mr. Randolph now supplies.

I had said to General Hampton during my visit to Columbia that if I could be of any service in bringing about an understanding between the federal authorities at Washington and the conservative branch of the Legat washington and the conservative to take to the time is:ature that I would be glad to do so. I saw from time to time, through the public press, how matters were progressing at Columbia, and on Wednesday last I understood from Mr. Hewitt that a majority of the constitutional number of the South Carolina Legislature had given their adherence to the conservative body. I telegraphed General Hampton during Wednesday as to the clock P M and was in these words --

Hon. Thronous F. Randolphi, Washington, D. C.:—
Everything is going well. We ask that the troops be removed and the decision of the Supreme Court be respected. This will bring peace and harmony. If our House is recognized all trouble will be over.

WADE HAMPION.

Earlier in the day I had received a despatch from General Hampton acknowledging the receipt of a letter written to him on Monday, wherein I had stated that Mr. Hewitt's understanding with the President was that no House would be recognized until sixty-three vassers had gathered in one body. General Hampton closed this despatch in these words :--Try to get recognition from authorities. All going

With these two despatches in my hand, and with my un terstanding of the President's interview with Mr Hewitt on Sunday, I deemed it my duty to call upon the President and make known General Hampton's re quest in behalf of the conservative Legislature. As Mr. Hewitt bad given me the original information to the President's interview, I requested him to go with me, which he did. Senator Conkling happened to be in the dining room of the hotel at the time of my receiving the despatch quoted fully as to submitting it to the President. He quite agreed with me that it was desirable so to go, and suggested that I take with me the despatch received earlier in the day, stating that a majority of the constitutions

to Mr. Conkling to say that the whole conversation

with him occupied but a minute or two.

Mr. Hewitt and I reached the White flouse between seven and eight o'clock and were shown into the Pres ident's private parlor, where the President and his family and the Secretary of War were assembled. I stated to the President that we called to give him some information which I had received from South Carolina and to show him a despatch I had received from General Hampton. Before had read any portion of the despatches turned to Mr. Hewitt and complained pretty warmly of the misinterpretation of his, the President's, expression as given on Sunday. This conversation lasted some minutes, and when I supposed standing as to what each had said, I renewed the con versation as to General Hampton's despatch. As soon versation at to the President he said with much feeling:—"Governor Randolph, if I were to characterize that despatch at all I should say that it was an impertinence." To which I replied:-"I do not see, Mr. President, how you could imagine a man of General Hampton's charncter seeking such methods of offending you. His whole course for months past has been one of prudence, temperance and patience, and it is hardly to be onceived that, at this juncture of affairs, he would seek to offend the Chief Magistrate." I also assured the President that I was perfectly convinced that

clearly as possibly within the brief limits of a telegraphic despatch just what the hituation was and how the public welfare might be promoted; that he probably had no idea I would hand the despatch over, and that I certainly had no idea, as no one else had who had seen the despatch, that it intended to convey any covert meaning or anything more than the sodesiring to promote the public welfare. I would bear in mind that the despatch was not to him, but was one from one friend to another, he would not a fair one. He replied that in this view of the matter perhaps I was right. The conversation turned upon what constituted a constitutional quorum of the Legislature, Mr. Hewitt and myself contending that the Mackey House could not possibly be recognized, holding certificates either from the State Board or the

number less than one-half of a legislative body might, under given circumstances, constitute a legal quorum. I made reference to the fact in talking to the President that the conservative House in South Carolina not only had a majority of all the members holding the certificates of the State Board of Can-vassers, the same board that gave the Hayes electors vassers, the same board that gave an engree electricates, but that, in addition, to this seven or eight members held credentials under order of the Supreme Court of South Carolina. To this remark the President promptly replied that he did not think the Supreme Court of South Carolina had anything to do with the matter; that they had overstepped their functions, and that he did not propose to recognize their authority in the matter. I expressed some surprise, and said to him that if the decisions of the highest court of a State were not to be accepted in matters pertaining alone to a State, I could ot understand where our anchorage would be, and I therefore begged of him to reconsider this opinion as to the authority of the Supreme Court.

The remainder of the conversation was as to the general election, the loyalty of the Hayes States and stated in previous publications. The President did not seem to have any doubt as to the validity of the electoral votes of Florida and South Carolina He was not so decided in his expressions as to Louisiana, but thoughs the report of the republican committee sent by him to that State would carry great weight with the people of the country.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1876. IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE HOUSE DEMO-CRATIC CAUCUS-THE ATTITUDE OF THE ADMINISTRATION CONSIDERED-FEARS OF GRANT'S BAYONET POLICY-THE RETURN OF THE SOUTHERN COMMITTEES TO BE AWAITED ... HAYES' HALEGAL INAUGURATION TO BE RE SISTED BY ALL LAWFUL MEANS.

A caucus of democratic members of the House of Representatives was in session this afternoon for nearly two hours. The proceedings were exciting character. Prominent among who spoke upon the situation were and Hunton. The attitude of the administration was the first matter taken into consideration, and the utterance, unworthy the dignified office which he holds. It was declared evident from the late utterances of the President upon the political situation tha the administration is determined to adopt and carry out any scheme which will secure the counting in of the republican candidates for President and Vice President, and that the Chief Executive of the nation is not only willing but anxious to back up that determination at the point of the bayonet.

It was resolved to await the return of the House report shall show indisputably that Tilden and Hen-dricks were entitled to the electoral vote of Florida and Louisiana the democratic members of the present Congress will set the facts forth in an address to the people of the United States, together with all the laws and precedents which have hitherto guided the two houses in determining doubtful questions in regard to heretolore, for determining the present comp

It was also resolved that, in the events above named. Tilden and Hendricks, and they rely on the great mass of the American people, who are in favor of law and

Several members expressed belief that the programme of President Grant would be carried out, and on and witness the unconstitutional acts of of usurpation that have characterized the conduct of the administration in the Southern States before and since the election, would submit to any further lawness and violence, unless aroused at once to the danger that, under such a state of things, menaces our tion to contest all attempts of the administration to inaugurate Hayes and Wheeler, unless those idates shall be found to be legally elected, and to exhaust all legal means in the contest, and to rely on the people to take the matter up and

assert the right of the majority to rule. On motion of Mr. Hunton a resolution was adopted to refer the existing complications to the Judiciary Committee of the House, through a resolution to be presented in the House, with instructions to determine what is the legal course for the House to pursue in canvissing the Presidential vote, and also what are the legal relations of the two houses toward each other in

A CAUCUS OF DEMOCRATIC SENATORS-SEVERE COMMENTS ON THE RECENT EXPRESSION OF PRESIDENT GRANT-A COMMITTEE APPOINTED ON THE EXISTING DIFFICULTIES BEGARDING THE ELECTORAL VOTE

A cancus of democratic Senators was held to-day after the adjournment of the Senate, and lasted over an hour, during which the political situation was dis cussed. The attitude of the President, as recently developed, was commented on with more or less severity. The alleged highly partisan character of the latest manifesto of President Grant was bailed as foreshadowing a determination to override all the previous practice of the two houses if Finally a committee, consisting of Messrs. Thurman, Bayard, Bogy, Kernan and Eaton, was appointed with estructions to act with any similar committee tha may be appointed on the part of the House of Representatives with reference to the relations of the two houses, and the legal remedy, if any, for the prospec tive difficulties in the matter of determining the result of the electoral vote and to determine what provision should be made for any complication that may arise in reference thereto.

THE TWEED PAPERS-AN EFFORT TO TRACE OUT THE ORIGIN OF THE BOSS' FRAUDULENT PASSPORT.

The Tweed papers are in the government's hands here, but have not yet been fully examined. Tweed went to Cuba with a forged or irregular passport, and his papers are now held for examination by federal officers with a hope of tracing by their help the origin of this passport so as to bring to punishment those who procured it for him.

COMPENSATION OF INSPECTORS OF CUSTOMS. In the House to-day Mr. Foster, of Ohio, introduced bill to amend the 2,730th and 2,737th sections of the Revised Statutes, so that, in lieu of the rates of compensation to inspectors of customs as fixed by these ections, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to fix the compensation at such rates as, in his discretion, he may deem proper, not to exceed \$4 per diem.

EQUINE HYDROPHOBIA.

The Superintendent of the Society for the Preventio of Crueity to Animals was notified yesterday to send an officer to shoot a horse suffering with an attack of hydrophobia. An officer was sent to the corner of Mangia and Broome streets, where the animal was of Mangin and Broome streets, where the animal was found and shot. It appears that the horse was bitten in the mouth some two weeks tince by a spitz dog, and yesterday became mad and uncontrollable and tried to bite everyone that approached him. This strange attack was accompanied with froibing at the mouth which led to the belief that the horse was suffering from hydrophobia. The society's physician is of the opinion that the animal died of blind staggers and does not credit the story of hydrophobia. It is probable a post mortem examination will be made to-day. THE HAPPY COOKS.

ONE HUNDRED BOTUND AND ROSY CHEPS EATING THEIR OWN DINNER.

"You see," said Chef Scheicher, of the Grand Union of Saratoga, whose English is not as perfect as his coned turkey, "we hafe a society like ze French cooks, and we make ze same dishes; but (winking) there ces a lectel rivairy. Zat is why we geef zes ball and make zees pieces of good work." The venerable Alsacienne chief ook had discorded cap and apron, and in full dress suit stood admiringly before an alarmingly large pile of boned capon guarded above and below and on either side with little mutton tallow angels blowing elongated dinner horna. They seemed like miniature Gabriels sounding the judgment note of the dinner which the Society of German Cooks, No. 1, of New York, had spent weeks in preparing for the curious eyes and eager stomachs of their friends.

ager stomachs of their friends.

THE GRAND ENTREE.

One hundred and three cooks, fresh from the savory steam of the aristocratic kitchens of the metropolis, escorted 103 ladies about the tables. In all the throng of wholesome looking genilemen in white kids, with waxed mustaches, white ties and all the concomitants of table from costume, there was not one that could not at a minute's notice have engulfed himself in pots and pans and produced any dish from the Bowery irredunch to the prettiest piece de résistance that ever tempted unfortunate epicures to risk the purgator al pangs of indigestion. There were the Louis Arnheiter, of the Grand Union, of New York; their Fischer, of the St. Nicholas; Chef Klein, of the Coleman; Chef Williams, of the Fifth Avenue; Chef Ruh, of the Atlantic Garden; Chef Pacuko, of the St. Cloud; Chef Wetchel, of the Gramercy Park; Chef Stanger, of East Third street; Chef Buitz, president both of the society and of the Winchester Hotel kitchen—all practical men, practical enough, as Chef Stanger said, "to cook the white whale from the Aquarium, if the Commissioners of Charities and Correction would purchase it, for the destitute of New York."

PARE ENFORTE PARTY.

In an interval between two dances a little gathering

whale from the Aquarium, if the Commissioners of Charities and Correction would purchase it, for the destitute of New York."

PATE REPORE PARTY.

In an interval between two danges a little gathering was held in the private supper room. A gentleman interested in the Washington Market meat traffic hazarded the assertion, "If Tiden ain't elected there's going to be a war." Politics had no followers. Chef Buitz sipped his wine and pointed to an exquisitely delicate cut from a marvelously mottled pate, as he remarked, with cool indifference, "This is true art; the giblet is precisely in the centre, you see." Chef Stanger, with one kidded hand under his claw hummer coat tail and the other holding a glass of champagne, explained to a restaurant waiter, who possibly never direct on anything better than beef stew and beer, that "as a bright and sparkling wine he preferred Heisisck to Roederer." "Chablis is tasty; it has a snap in it." hazarded a little chap, who, likely enough, drew his knowledge from the novel of the period.

"Yes," admitted Chef Stanger, "Chablis is not a bad wine, but I prefer Heidsick."

"He drinks bock beer the rest of the year," said a man across the table softo roc.

An impertinent reporter suggested that it was a good thing to see cooks eating dishes of their own preparation, and related Dickens' story of the pueman who challenged his rival to eat one of his own pies, but the story and its moral fell flat. The cooks would not "bite"—that is, not on a state piece of such pastry.

The orchestra played a German waltz and the rotund chefs danced. They fumed and spluttered and puffed as they twirled about on the wated floor, and a meditative onlooker could scarcely help thinking of weil basted joints turning on a pitts before glowing fires, as they did in the olden time.

Said an old gentleman, a gastronome of the substantial type, as he looked at the ornamental piles on the diming tables, "This surpasses sculpture. Sculpture is aesthetical, but you can't eat it. This is mesthetical and you can eat i

grander."
One of the pieces attracted attention. It was a representation of a horse race. Chef Schelcher, of Saratoga, made it. Twenty stearine horses were ridden by twenty stearine riders. The view was perfect so perfect that one of the horses having tumbled to pieces in taking a stone lence and ditch, the rider was equatted astride of a dish of lobster salad ten inches

Teutonia Hall, the scene of the ball, never held a happier or better satisfied throng. As the evening were on into night, and the people began to think about supper, the veteran cook marshalled the waiters and looked lovingly at the tasteful dishes soon to be demolished. One old chef, forgettul of his white kids, kindly laid his hand upon a great game pro as a father would caress a son.

would caress a son.

When supper was announced the gentlemen eacorted their indies to the tables, and then the towering supremacy of the chief cook was seen at its best. Pyramids went down, angels fell, pates went the way of all flesh, and the eleventh annual ball of the German cooks ended.

THAT SEALSKIN SACQUE.

The story of a most audacious woman is told by Mr. corge E. Phelan, the well known billiard table manu acturer. She is attractive, of medium height, with black hair and eyes and of dark complexion. She is under thirty years of age, and is said to be a terror among house owners and agents. Mr. Pheian's story is that on the 13th of April last this woman, who then called herself Catharine A. Waters, wished to lease the premises at No. 438 West Twenty-third street. Mr. Phelan's mother is the owner of this property. Mrs. Waters said that she was vorth about \$50,000 and that her husband was a lu-

matic. She referred Mrs. Phelan ...

West Twenty-Bith street, saying that he would youch for the truth of her story. Mrs. Phelan's daughter visited Dr. Drake and he said that Mrs. Waters was all that she represented herself to be. Mrs. Waters then told Mrs. Phelan that she would pay a naif month's rent up to the lat of May.

When Mrs. Waters was dispossessed from No. 438 West Twenty-third street she took with her, it is alleged, about \$1,000 worth of clothing, section. Then Mrs. First dresses, &c., belonging to Mrs. Phelan. Then Mrs. First dresses, &c., belonging to Mrs. Phelan. Then Mrs. First dresses, &c. belonging to Mrs. Phelan. Then Mrs. First dresses, &c. belonging to Mrs. Phelan. Then Mrs. First dresses, &c. belonging to Mrs. Phelan. Then Mrs. First dresses, &c. belonging to Mrs. Phelan. Then Mrs. First dresses, &c. belonging to Mrs. Phelan. Then Mrs. First dresses, &c. belonging to Mrs. Phelan. Then Mrs. First dresses, &c. belonging to Mrs. Phelan. Then Mrs. First dresses, &c. belonging to Mrs. Phelan. Then Mrs. First dresses, &c. belonging to Mrs. Phelan. Then Mrs. First dresses, &c. belonging to Mrs. Phelan. Then Mrs. First dresses, &c. belonging to Mrs. Phelan. Then Mrs. First dresses, &c. belonging to Mrs. Phelan. Then Mrs. First dresses, &c. belonging to Mrs. Phelan. Then Mrs. First dresses, &c. belonging to Mrs. Phelan. Then Mrs. First dresses, &c. belonging to Mrs. Phelan. Then Mrs. First dresses, &c. belonging to Mrs. Phelan. Then Mrs. First dresses, &c. belonging to Mrs. Phelan. Then Mrs. First dresses, &c. belonging to Mrs. Phelan. Then Mrs. First dresses in the world. New subjects. Research dresses and the world was an all phelan. The Mrs. First dresses and the world was an all stores. First dresses and the world was an all phelan. The Mrs. First dresses and the world was an all phelan. The Mrs. First dresses and the world was an all phelan. The Mrs. First dresses and the world was an all phelan. The Mrs. First dresses and the world was an all phelan. The Mrs. First dresses and the world was leged, about \$1,000 worth of clothing, soulskin sacques, silk dresses, &c., belonging to Mrs. Pholan. Then Mrs. Waters was arrested, and she was admitted to bail on Friday last by Jistice Bixby, as stated in the Heraldo of Saturday. Mr. Phelan has spent some time in looking up the history of Mrs. Waters, Within one year and prior to the time of her taking Mrs. Phelan's house sie lived at the following places and was dispossessed from all of them:—No. 53 West Forty-fourth street, No. 171 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; No. 430 West Thirty-fourth street, No. 237 Reid avenue, Brooklyn; No. 311 West Twenty-third street and No. 411 West Forty-third street. She demanded the \$200 from Mrs. Phelan to leave her house. The woman has been known by the name of Kate Shandley, Madam La Manche, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Waiters and Mrs. Waiters. The goods, which it is alleged she "appropriated" from Mrs. Phelan, were found in a pawn shop in Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

INSPECTOR WADDY'S CASE.

THE JURY GIVE A VERDICT IN HIS FAVOR IN THE PALSE IMPRISONMENT SUIT.

An action was brought by Frederick P. Halb sgainst Police Inspector George A. Waddy, in the Brooklyn City Court, before Judge Reynolds, yesterday, to recover the sum of \$5,000 damages for alleged se imprisonment and arrest. The complainant states that on the 29th day of January last he was illegally arrested by orders of the defendant, and confined fo twenty-four hours in the Fifteenth Precinct station twenty-four hours in the Fifteenth Precinct station house, charged with having murdered William Simmons, whose head was found in a lumber yard, near the river, on the morning of the day on which the plaintiff was arrested.

The case was submitted to the jury about half-past four o'clock P. M., the Judge, in his charge, stating that the Police Department should be protected, and that all good citizens would have to aid in and sobmit to these investigations. After being absent twenty minutes the jury returned with a verdict in favor of the defendant.

COUNTERFEITERS ON TRIAL.

Two colored men, named Buscher Aguiller and Anmoe Aguiler, who in June last were arrested at a picnic by Detective Burrell for passing counterfeit five dollar bills on the Hampden National Bank of West-

five dollar bills on the Hampden National Bank of Westfield, Mass., were arraigned yesterday in the United
States District Court before Judge Benedict. One of
the bills which, it is alleged, was passed by the accused and filed as evidence in the District Attorney's
office, was stolen on the day of the finding of the indictment. At the time a number of the prisoners'
friends were in the office.

A number of witnesses were examined, but the most
material evidence was that of Mrs. Eva Faber, proprietor of the Atlantic Garden, who testified that Buscher
had visited the garden in June on the occasion of the
picnic, that she received a bad \$5 bill from him on
the bank named and handed it to a Mr. Gebrhard.
This genileman testified that Buscher redeemed the
bill, giving live good bills for it. In the meantime
witness had marked the bill. The case is still on, and
as yet the bill has not been traced from the time it
was returned to one of the prisoners until it reached
the possession of the prosecuting authorities.

Percy McQuillen, age thirty-five, of No. 35 Great Jones street, died at the Tombs late on Monday night The attendent physicians gave it as their opinion that he had died from the effects of liquor. James B. Hankins, an equestrian of Barnum's company, claims the deceased as his adopted brother, and alleged in a conversation he had yesterday with a HERALD reporter that the deceased had been so severely clubbed by the Tombs officers as to cause his death. The Coroner will fully investigate the case to-morrow.

SALTING THE TRACKS.

Superintendent Hartfuld has men on the outlook to prevent the employes of the different railroads in the

GERTRUDE M. M'CURDE Mrs. Gertrude Mercer McCurdy, wife of Robert E McCurdy and mother of Richard A. McCurdy, the well known Vice President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, died yesterday at her late residence is Four-teenth street. Mrs. McCurdy, who had been an invalid for a long period, was noted in the rashionable circle in which she moved for the unostentatious interest she always took in every movement that had for its ob-ject the improvement or the condition of the poor. The cry of distress never fell upon her ear unbeeded, and no one really deserving of charity ever left her door in want, she seemingly looking upon her wealth but as a gift granted her to be used for the benefit of others. Her funeral takes place to-morrow.

Dr. Ward, the Essex County Physican, was notified of the sudden death, at Milburn, on Senday, of Dr. John Hall, uncle of ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall. Mr. Hall was in good health, apparently, up to the time of his death. He was stricken with apoplexy. He was seventy-eight years of age.

ALFRED B. BOULTON.

Mr Alired B. Roulton, a well known citizen of Madison, N. J., died yesterday of pneumonia.

SMITH T. VAN BUREN

the death of Smith T. Van Buren, the only surviving son of ex-President Martin van Buren, the only survivins son of ex-President Martin van Buren. The deceased sus-sixty years of age and was much respected by all who know him. His remains will be interred to-morrow at Fishkill Landing. He leaves a widow and three children.

MR. MURPHY CHALLENGED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I hereby challenge John Murphy to spar for half an nour for \$100 to \$250 a side at any hall in New York which may be mutually agreed upon, and within three weeks of signing articles. If Mr. Murphy will spar I will meet him at Mallahan's, next Tuesday evening, December 12, between eight and ten o'clock. Respectfully yours, William J. GOULD.

DECEMBER 11, 1876.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Secretary of State John Bigelow is at the Westminster Hotel. Horace White, of Chicago, is at the Buckingham Hotel. Wane MacVergh, of Pennsylvanic, is at the Brevoort House. Professor William P. Blake, of New Haven, is at the Albemarle Hotel, Alessandro Castellani, of Rome, and Lieutenant F. P. Gilmore, United States Navy, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. William G. Fargo, of Buffalo, is at the Astor House. Adjutant General Franklin Townsend, of Governor Tilden's staff, is at the Hotel Brunswick. Denis Hotel. Theodoro N. Vail, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, is at the St. James Hotel. Edward J. Phelps, of Burlington, Vt., is at the Clarendon Hotel. General Rufus H. King, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House. Judge J. Prout, of Vermont, and Rev A. L. Blackford, of Rio Janeiro, are at the St Nicholas Hotel

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Algeria will leave this port on Vednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europe-will beready at haif-past eight o'clock to the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six conse.

DIED.

MAGNER,—On Sunday, December 10, 1876, John MAGNER, native of county Cork, Ireland, aged 39 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the tuneral, Wednesday, December 13, at half-past one P. M., from 347 East 24th st. Members of Howard Lodge, No.

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